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dried fruits

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WORLD OUTPUT OF RAISINS, CURRANTS, PRUNES, AND APRICOTS LOWER IN 1976

World production of raisins, prunes, currants, and apricots was lower in 1976 than in 1975, while output of dried figs increased during the year. The small world raisin crop—a result of low outturns in the United States and abroad—may be the lowest since 1960, when only 396,700 tons[1] were harvested.

> Trade data for the most recent years are taken from reports by U.S. Agricultural Attachés. Official trade data from the reporting countries will be substituted as they become available. Previous FAS reports on production and trade in dried fruits have been based entirely on Attaché reports. Therefore, the data in this circular have been substantially revised from those presented in earlier FAS publications.

Raisins

Total production of raisins during 1976 in Greece, Turkey, Spain, Iran, South Africa, and Australia is estimated at 299,600 tons, 9 percent below the 1975 level of 328,340 tons. Bad weather throughout the growing season kept output in 1976 below 1975's production everywhere except in Australia, where raisin production was the best since 1972.

Two heavy rains that fell in California as raisins were drying drastically reduced output. Although there is yet no official estimate of production in the **United States**, industry estimates are in the area of 100,000 tons of natural-condition Thompsons. In August, the industry estimate for U.S. production was around 240,000 tons, but the September rains dumped more water on the San Joaquin Valley than in any year since 1896. The problem was compounded following the rains by generally cool weather without any wind, which kept the raisins from drying.

The Raisin Bargaining Association and raisin handlers have agreed on a field price of $1,157 per ton for the first 70 percent of the crop. The remaining 30 percent will be priced later in the season, when the size of the crop is known. The California disaster has resulted in a highly unsettled world market for raisins.

The raisin crop in **Greece** during 1976 is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 79,000 tons, a 9 percent decrease from the previous year's production of 87,000 tons. The decline is a result of adverse weather in Crete, Greece's main area of production. Cultivated area remains unchanged at 33,400 hectares. Greece's carry-in into the 1976/77 season is estimated at 15,000 tons, much closer to normal than the 32,000 tons carried in from the previous season.

The Government has not set a minimum export price for raisins in the 1976/77 season. However, a committee has been established by the Government to monitor world raisin prices and approve export invoices on a case-by-case basis, provided the export price is at or above the world price level.

In **Turkey**, output in 1976 is officially estimated at 95,530 tons. However, private sources estimate production at beteeen 85,000 and 90,000 tons. Output in 1975 was 110,000 tons. The drop from the previous year's level is attributable to wet weather, frequent variations in temperature during the bloom (which discouraged fruit setting), and cooler-than-normal temperatures during harvest, which resulted in lower yield and a delay of about 10 days in the harvest of sultana's.

The Turkish Raisin Exporters' Association has estimated that about 80,000 tons of raisins will be exported in the 1976/77 marketing year, compared with about 95,200 tons during 1975/76. Reports from the private sector in Turkey indicate that demand for Turkish raisins from abroad is much greater than anticipated. The minimum export price for Grade 9 sultanas is now set at $700 per ton, $125 more than the 1975 closing price.

The official support price for Turkish Grade 9 sultana raisins (the price TARIS, the State-controlled marketing cooperative, will pay growers) during 1976/77 was set at U.S. $656 per ton, down from $708 in 1975/76. Although the price in Turkish lira to the grower increased from 10 lira per kilogram in 1975 to 10.5 in 1976, the rate of devaluation of the Turkish lira during 1975 was greater than the rate of increase in the support price. In addition, producers will receive a premium of $6.25 per ton if the raisins are dried on concrete and $31.23 if dried on paper. An additional $6.25 per ton will be granted for raisins dried under awnings and another $6.25 for raisins produced from trellised vines. TARIS, which has been authorized to support the market, has been furnished with a rediscount credit of $100 million for this purpose by the Government.

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[1] All tons are metric.

Iran's 1976 output of raisins is estimated at 55,000 tons, slipping about 5 percent from 1975's revised estimate of 58,000 tons. Cold weather and ice conditions in Khorassan and Azerbeijan are reported to have reduced the set of grapes. Iran's domestic consumption is forecast at about 18,000 tons, which would leave around 37,000 tons available for export during 1976/77, depending upon stocks of 1975 crop raisins remaining at harvest. On March 21 (the date on which carry-in stocks are calculated in Iran) there were 3,500 tons available—3,000 tons more than at the same time a year earlier. However, there is no word on stocks remaining at this time. Exports during the 1975/76 year are estimated to have been 38,000 tons, with the following principal export destinations (tonnage in parentheses); USSR (8,000), West Germany (6,300), and German Democratic Republic (3,300).

The new raisin crop in **Spain** is estimated at 3,000 tons, compared with 3,800 tons for 1975/76. Malaga production is 2,500 tons, off 500 tons from 1975's production. Sizes are smaller, because of drought conditions. Denia raisins are reported to be of normal size, but estimated production of 500 tons represents a drop of 300 tons from the 1975 level. At present, trade sources are projecting 1976/77 raisin exports at 1,500 tons, compared with 1,300 tons in the previous season. There is no carry-in, so export supply is expected to be made available by a decline in domestic consumption from 3,000 tons in 1975/76 to 2,000 tons in 1976/77.

Total raisin production in **Australia** in 1976 was 66,145 tons, made up of 60,300 tons of rack-dried sultanas, 5,600 tons of lexias, and 245 tons of natural Thompsons. This is a slight improvement over the 1975 pack of 59,991 tons and is better than 1974's 53,300 tons, but by historical standards is not considered a good pack in Australia. The diversion of grapes to wineries and the generally smaller crop on the vines contributed to the reduced output of raisins.

Sultanas in Australia were subject to some downy mildew and black spot disease as a result of wet weather early in the season. The incidence of black spot on sultanas in some areas was severe enough to induce the Australian Dried Fruit Control Board to grant an increased tolerance for this defect on some raisins processed in South Australia. The raisins packed with the relaxed standards could be sold only in the South Australian market. Lexia raisin production was not affected by the adverse weather conditions in the latter part of the season and production was generally satisfactory.

Stocks at harvest are reported to have been negligible, resulting in the reserving by the Australian Dried Fruits Association of 16,000 tons of sultanas for the domestic market. This would have left an exportable surplus—all of which was reported sold out—of 44,545 tons of sultanas for the 1976/77 season. Domestic consumption of lexias was forecast at 3,400 tons, which would have left an exportable surplus of 2,700 tons. Australian exports of 1975 fruit are now estimated at 41,200 tons.

Revised reports on **South Africa's** production of raisins indicate a decline of 3,000 tons, compared with 1975 levels. Production of all types of raisins in 1976 totaled 6,453 tons, while output in 1975 was 9,549 tons. The total is made up of the following types (1975 production in parentheses): Thompson Seedless, 4,101 (6,921); Orange River, 944 (1,015); sulphured, 273 (585); and seeded, 1,135 (1,028).

Production in the traditional areas in the Eastern Cape and Vredendal is reported normal and of very good quality. The Orange River area, which is a semidesert region where the vines are usually grown under irrigation, was hit by floods and unusually heavy rainfall. This is the third season of unusual weather for that area.

South Africa's export availability is reduced for seedless raisins this year because of lower output. Exports are forecast to reach 2,000 tons, less than half of the 1975 mark of 4,415 tons.

Currants

Currant production in Greece, Australia, and South Africa is estimated at 73,205 tons, easing 2 percent below the 1975 total of 74,856 tons. As a result of the smaller harvests, exports from Australia and South Africa are reported to be negligible. Exports of Greek currants are forecast at 53,000 tons, slightly weaker than 1975's reported 57,000 tons.

The revised estimate for the 1976 **Australian** currant output is 4,200 tons, 31 percent below 1975's output of 6,048 tons. Currant production was most affected by rain early in the season. A number of growers suffered losses from mildew and splitting of berries. Production in the Sunraysia district was well below average, but output in Western Australia and South Australia was reasonably good. Some currants in the latter two regions were diverted to wineries. The 4,200-ton-pack, however, was not adequate to supply the normal domestic Australian market and very little of the production was expected to be exported.

The 1976 currant output in **South Africa** is now reported at 1,005 tons, 97 tons over the 1975 mark. Currants received from the traditional areas of Vredendal and Eastern Cape were a very good quality but the Orange River area, which again suffered from flooding and unusally heavy rains, had poor quality fruit. A small quantity of fruit was available for export.

The Autonomous Currant Organization of **Greece** estimates the 1976 output of currants at 68,000 tons, about the same as last year's production of 67,900 tons but below the average of 85,000 tons produced between 1969 and 1974. Dry weather in 1975 and cold weather during the blossoming season in the spring of 1976 contributed to the drop in production. Additionally, cultivated area declined from 32,400 hectares in 1975 to 31,000 hectares in 1976 as a result of labor shortages and Government incentives for uprooting vines. The quality of the 1976 crop is reported to be affected by outbreaks of disease, resulting from high humidity in some areas. Exports of currants are forecast to reach 53,000 tons during 1976/77, slipping slightly from the 1975/76 season's 57,000 tons.

Prunes

Commercial world production of dried prunes during 1976 is estimated at 172,100 tons, up slightly from the 1975 harvest of 171,400 tons. Production in the **United States** is reported at 125,200 tons, compared with 136,100 tons in 1975. The crop did not have optimum moisture or temperature over the growing season to produce large size fruit, which reduced tonnage. Foreign producers (France, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Chile, Australia, and South Africa) are estimated to have a combined output of 46,900 tons, a 33 percent rise over 1975's production of 35,300 tons.

France, the leading foreign prune producer in 1976, estimated a record crop of 24,000 tons, rebounding from the castastrophic 1975 crop of 470 tons. The drought in France during the summer of 1976 did not affect the trees. Although the heavy load of fruit presumably will result in small-size fruit, the quality should be average to above-average.

In official estimates, **Yugoslavian** production of dried prunes in 1976 fell by 62 percent to 8,000 tons compared with 1975's mark of 21,150 tons. The reduction in the dried fruit output is a result of the decline in the fresh plum crop, which tumbled to 450,000 tons, off 53 percent from the 1975 crop of 950,000 tons. Unfavorable weather conditions, including snow in April and rains and cold weather in May and June, were partially responsible for the reduced production. Also, a severe attack of rust in the main plum producing areas in 1975 caused the leaves to fall prematurely, which reduced productivity of the trees.

In **Argentina**, output is estimated at 5,900 tons, up 31 percent over 1975's level of 4,500 tons.

Dried prune production in **Chile** is placed at 4,500 tons, up 300 tons from the 1975 level. The slight increase is attributable to favorable weather.

Australian prune production is estimated at 2,659 tons, 3 percent smaller than 1975 production of 2,762 tons. An earlier estimate of 4,500 tons was not realized because rains and disease during the final growing period reduced the size of crop. Mite and rust also caused premature defoliation and consequent small size fruit.

Prune production in **South Africa** was off as a result of poor weather in the Orange River area. Production of dried prunes is reported as 1,807 tons, down 288 tons from 1975's production of 2,095 tons.

Exports of prunes from the 1976 harvest from four foreign countries—Argentina, Australia, France, and Yugoslavia (data from Chile not available)—are forecast to reach 11,920 tons, only 58 percent of the 1975 level of 20,500 tons. The decline in Yugoslavia's production is expected to be reflected in a large decline in exports, but the increase in French production is not expected to result in a compensating increase in trade.

During the 1975/76 season, the total French supply of dried prunes—i.e., imports of 16,400 tons (of which 15,545 tons were from the United States), production of 470 tons, and a carry-in of 8,330 tons—was more than adequate for both domestic consumption of 19,800 tons and exports of 956 tons. Therefore, France concluded last season with a carryover of 4,400 tons. Imports during this season are forecast to drop back to 3,200 tons, while exports are forecast to rise to 3,600 tons. Therefore, France is expected to be a small net exporter this season.

Exports of dried prunes from Yugoslavia during the 1976/77 marketing year are forecast at only 4,000 tons, compared with an estimated 13,000 tons in the previous season. Yugoslavia probably will not be able to fulfill export commitments to the Soviet Union because of its small 1976 dried prune production.

The small Australian crop is barely adequate for the domestic market and exports are forecast at only 120 tons, even smaller than 1975's 134 tons.

South Africa's exports of prunes will be mostly in mixed fruit packs as a result of the reduced availability.

Exports of dried prunes from Argentina are forecast to reach 4,200 tons as a result of the increased harvest, assuming that domestic consumption remains stable at around 1,300 tons.

Apricots

Production of apricots during 1976 in Iran, Spain, Australia, and South Africa totaled 9,173 tons, a drop of 22 percent from 1975's output of 11,696 tons. Forecasts for exports are smaller by 28 percent for these four countries—9,603 tons in 1975/76 but only 6,935 tons in 1976/77.

Output of dried apricots in **Iran** during 1976 is estimated at 6,500 tons, about 30 percent below the 1975 level of 9,300 tons. Heavy snows and cold weather in the major growing areas of Azerbeijan and Khorassan, followed by hail in some areas, reduced output significantly. The quality is reported good.

Spain's 1976 dried apricot crop is estimated at 500 tons—same quantity produced in the preceding season. New-crop apricots are reportedly of good quality but small in size.

Production of dried apricots in **Australia** was about 1,112 tons in 1976—higher than 1975's output of 704 tons, but otherwise the lowest since 1958. The recent poor crops are reported to be the result of insufficient winter chilling and improper irrigation timing.

Production of apricots in **South Africa** during 1976—1,061 tons—is off by 11 percent from 1975's total of 1,192 tons.

Exports from **Iran** through 1976/77 are forecast at 5,800 tons, well below the 1975/76 level of an estimated 8,400 tons. The major destinations for Iran's dried apricots are the USSR and West Germany.

According to trade sources, Spain's dried apricot exports during 1976/77 should reach 400 tons, or the same quantity exported in 1975/76. The Scandinavian countries are likely to continue as Spain's leading market for dried apricots.

Over the January-June period, Australia's exports of apricots were 185 tons, off by 16 percent from the 220 tons exported in the same period during 1975. The total for calendar 1975 amounted to 259 tons and for 1974 was 905 tons. New Zealand is the leading market for Australian apricots.

Exports of apricots from South Africa are estimated at 550 tons, an increase of 7 percent over the 514 tons exported in 1975.

U.S. production of dried apricots is estimated at around 4,080 tons, down slightly from 1975's 4,309 tons, but much higher than in the 2 previous years. The 1976 output was increased by some diversion from canning. The quality of the crop is reported to be good, but sizes are small.

Dried Figs

Fig production in Greece, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey is estimated to total 82,700 tons, up 5 percent from the 1975 level. An increase of 10,000 tons in Turkey more than compensated for a decline of 6,200 tons in the other three countries. Data are not yet available for Italy, but reports indicate a continuation of a downward trend in production.

An industry estimate places 1976 production of figs in the **United States** in the vicinity of 5,010 tons—500 tons of calimyrnas, 2,100 tons of adriatics, 810 tons of kadotas, and 1,600 tons of missions. The early U.S. fig output had been forecast by the industry as over 10,000 tons. However, calimyrna figs were severly damaged by cool weather and the September rains.

Production of the other varieties, which in 1975 amounted to 10,400 tons, also was reduced, although damage was not as severe as to other varieties.

An unofficial estimate of the fig harvest in **Greece** is 18,500 tons with 11,500 tons exportable. Fig production in 1975 was 20,100 tons. Heavy rainfalls at the end of August reduced the 1976 crop. The crop is now expected to have 300 tons of Grade A figs., 3,000 tons of Grade B, and 8,200 tons of Grade C. Exports over the 1976/77 season are forecast at 10,000 tons, about the same as in the previous season. During the 1975/76 season, Greek exports included 9,547 tons of edible dried figs, 208 tons of fig paste, and 257 tons of industrial grade figs.

Greece's dried fig support prices for 1976, in U.S. dollars per metric ton (1975 prices in parentheses), are: Grade A, $518 ($496); Grade B, $462 ($434); Grade C, $406 ($372). In addition, fig farmers receive $70 per ton in income support payments (compared with $62 per ton in 1975). Income support payments are financed by an appropriation of $700,000 in the Ministry of Agriculture budget.

Heavy rains in the Algarve region of **Portugal** during the latter half of August destroyed a large percentage of the crop that had fallen to the ground. As a result, the estimate of Portugal's fig supplies for 1976/77 fell by 58 percent. Production in Algarve is expected to be around 2,000 tons, compared with 1975's 5,500 tons. Produciton in the northern province of Tras-os-Montes is estimated at 500 tons, the same as in 1975. Because of the very poor crop, exports of figs and fig paste for 1976/77 are expected to total only 850 tons. In 1975, the total was 2,310 tons.

Drought conditions in **Spain** early in the summer and rains in August resulted in an estimated Spanish fig output of 1,700 tons for 1976—below the 1975 mark of 2,800 tons. As a result, exports of figs from Spain are expected to reach only 1,500 tons over the 1976/77 season, of which 1,300 tons would be fig paste. Exports of figs in all forms in 1975/76 are estimated at 2,100 tons.

Sources in **Turkey** estimate 1976 fig production at 60,000 tons, 20 percent above the 1975 level of 50,000 tons. Despite the cooler weather that threatened harvesting, the quality of the crop appears better than in 1975 with only 15 percent considered to be of poor quality. Turkey's combined fig, fig paste, and industrial fig exports in 1976/77 are forecast to reach 40,000 tons, including at least 5,000 tons of fig paste to the United States. Total fig exports for 1975/76 are estimated at 30,000 tons.

In Turkey, the support price for Type 6A dried figs during 1976 was $488 per ton, compared with 1975's level of $425. In addition, a premium of $15.63 per ton was granted for dried figs having less than 5 percent worms by weight or by count and an additional $9.38 per ton as a cleanliness premium. TARIS is responsible for supporting the market for figs, and the Government has furnished it with a rediscount credit of $21.8 million for this purpose.

RAISINS: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Country and Type	1972	1973	1974	1975 1/	1976 2/
Australia					
Lexias	6.2	5.4	2.7	3.6	5.6
Sultanas	92.9	44.4	50.6	56.4	60.5
Greece	71.5	57.8	109.0	87.0	79.0
Iran	45.0	45.0	55.0	58.0	55.0
South Africa	12.6	14.9	5.4	9.5	6.5
Spain	3.0	6.0	4.7	3.8	3.0
Turkey	106.0	85.0	85.0	110.0	90.0
Foreign total	337.2	258.5	312.4	328.3	299.6
United States	95.6	203.7	219.7	259.1	3/
Grand total	432.8	462.2	532.1	587.4	3/

1/ Revised.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Data not available.

RAISINS: EXPORTS FROM SEVEN PRODUCING COUNTRIES MARKETING YEARS 1972-76 1/

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975 2/	1976 2/
Australia	74.1	39.8	26.8	41.2	46.7
Greece	55.5	45.7	73.6	80.0	75.0
Iran	41.9	45.0	41.1	38.0	37.0
South Africa	5.9	7.9	.1	3/ 4.4	2.0
Spain	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5
Turkey	110.6	58.2	63.3	95.2	80.0
Foreign total	289.5	198.7	206.3	260.1	242.2
United States	21.2	45.2	50.2	3/ 64.9	4/
Grand total	310.7	243.9	256.5	325.0	4/

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Australia and South Africa; September 1 in Greece, Turkey and the United States; September 23 in Iran; and October 1 in Spain.
2/ Attache estimate.
3/ Official trade data.
4/ Data not available.

CURRANTS: PRODUCTION

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975 1/	1976 2/
Australia	7.6	5.4	3.6	6.0	4.2
Greece	73.2	75.0	87.5	67.9	68.0
South Africa	.7	.5	.7	.9	1.0
Total	81.5	80.9	91.8	74.8	73.2

1/ Revised.
2/ Estimated.

CURRANTS: EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA AND GREECE

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Country	Year 1/				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 2/
Australia	3.7	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.9
Greece	62.7	46.5	47.6	57.0	53.0

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Australia and September 1 in Greece.
2/ Attache estimate.

PRUNES, DRIED: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
ANNUAL 1973-76

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Country	1973	1974	1975 1/	1976 2/
Argentina	0.7	5.0	4.5	5.9
Australia	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.7
Chile	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.5
France	21.0	22.0	.5	24.0
South Africa, Republic of	.9	1.6	2.1	1.8
Yugoslavia	7.6	15.6	21.2	8.0
Foreign total	37.0	51.0	35.3	46.9
United States	188.8	3/128.8	3/136.1	3/125.2
Grand total	225.8	179.8	171.4	172.1

1/ Revised.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Only California data available.

PRUNES, DRIED: EXPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES, MARKETING YEARS 1973-76 1/

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Country	1973	1974	1975 2/	1976 2/
Argentina	3.4	5.6	3.1	4.2
Australia	.5	.2	.1	.1
Chile	1.7	1.2	3.3	4/
France	.8	2.0	1.0	3.6
Yugoslavia	2.9	11.8	13.0	4.0
Foreign total	9.3	20.8	20.5	4/
United States	53.7	43.2	3/59.0	4/
Grand total	63.0	64.0	79.5	4/

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, and Chile; September 1 in the United States; and October 1 in France and Yugoslavia.
2/ FAS and Attache estimate.
3/ Official trade data.
4/ Data not available.

APRICOTS, DRIED: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Australia	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.1
Iran	10.0	8.5	8.6	9.3	6.5
South Africa	1.2	1.0	.8	1.2	1.1
Spain	1.1	.7	.7	.5	.5
Foreign total	14.4	12.6	11.9	11.7	9.2
United States	2.7	3.0	2.4	4.3	4.1
Grand total	17.1	15.6	14.3	16.0	13.3

APRICOTS, DRIED: EXPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES MARKETING YEARS 1972-76 1/

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 2/
Australia	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	3/
Iran 2/	8.8	8.6	8.0	8.4	5.8
South Africa	1.0	.8	.4	.5	.6
Spain 2/	1.0	.5	.6	.4	.4
Foreign total	12.2	11.2	9.9	9.6	3/
United States	.8	.8	.5	.8	3/
Grand total	13.0	12.0	10.4	10.4	3/

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Australia and South Africa; July 1 in the United States; September 1 in Spain; and September 23 in Iran.

2/ Attache estimate.

3/ Data not available.

FIGS, DRIED: ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, ANNUAL 1972-76

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975 1/	1976 2/
Turkey	55.0	45.0	42.5	50.0	60.0
Greece	24.9	20.1	18.7	20.1	18.5
Italy	10.4	9.0	9.0	7.9	3/
Portugal	3.0	7.0	4.5	6.0	2.5
Spain	1.5	4.0	3.0	2.8	1.7
Foreign total	94.8	85.1	77.7	86.8	3/
United States	10.1	11.3	11.8	10.4	5.0
Grand total	104.9	96.4	89.5	97.2	3/

1/ Revised.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Data not available.

FIGS, DRIED: EXPORTS FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES ANNUAL 1972-76; SEASON BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1

(In 1,000 metric tons)

Country	1972	1973	1974	1975 1/	1976 1/
Turkey	41.6	35.5	34.6	30.0	40.0
Greece	7.5	7.3	7.7	10.0	10.0
Portugal 1/	1.5	2.6	1.3	2.3	.8
Italy	.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	2/
Spain 1/	.6	3.5	2.0	2.1	1.5
Total	51.5	50.2	47.0	45.8	2/

1/ Attache estimate.
2/ Data not available.

FIGS: UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ANNUAL 1971-75; YEAR BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1

(In metric tons)

Country	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Figs, dried:					
Greece	1,175	1,625	1,197	1,041	1,563
Italy	43	27	---	3	5
Turkey	118	196	231	60	160
Other	---	---	1	13	46
Total	1,336	1,848	1,429	1,117	1,774
Fig paste:					
Portugal	2,791	419	1,305	1,056	1,539
Spain	2,869	187	3,314	2,028	3,284
Turkey	347	1,051	3,698	1,945	896
Other	---	20	114	57	248
Total	6,007	1,677	8,431	5,086	5,967
Figs, prepared or preserved:					
Brazil	2	25	---	10	---
Colombia	4	31	15	5	39
Israel	75	15	---	4	23
Italy	38	38	---	---	6
Other	56	3	2	4	7
Total	175	112	17	23	75
Grand total	7,518	3,637	9,877	6,226	7,816

OTHER 1976 DRIED FRUIT PUBLICATIONS

FDF 1-76	1975 World Raisin and Fig Outturns Up; Currant and Prune Crops Smaller
FDF 2-76	Dried Fruit, World Production And Trade Statistics

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